harity was fiear at hand. Rev. Pather Burke is anortly to lecture in aid of the House of the Good Suspherd in this church for the above object.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE PULPIT. THE MILL STREET CONGREGATIONAL

Bermon on "Truth" by the Rev. James C. Beecher-His Idea of What Constitutes a

CHURCH, POUGHKEEPSIE.

Christian and How to Become One. Since the pastorate of Rev. James C. Beecher, other of Heury Ward Beecher, over the above church began, about a month or so ago, mcreased religious interest has been manifested by the cougregation. The reverend gentleman, with the char-acteristic enthusiasm of his lamily, has infused new peal into the membership, and a new era of spir-liuar prosperity is dawning upon the church. The interior of the church editice has recently been refrescoed and rentted and presents in fine appearance. Yesterday morning a large and devout congregation assembled to listen to an able discourse on "fruth." Mr. Beccher's text was Counthians I, vill., 2—"And if any man think that he knoweth anything, he knoweth nothing fet as

The reverend gentleman opened his discourse by saying-Pilate asked the Master,

"WHAT IS TRUITE?" and received no reply. In very much the same spirit men and women have been and are repeating the question, asking for some complete formula containing the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth; some formula of faith absolute, unques-

the truth; some formula of faith absolute, unquesthorable, exhaustive; something which, being
learned and processed, there shall be nothing more
to learn. In response to this demand men and collections of men have endeavored to

ENTHTALLIZE REVELATION
into set form and sampe, and make what is called a
"system," and this system is declared to be the
truth. So it happens that we find, I don't know
just how many, offerent schools answering the
question of rate, which our Lord did not answer;
and since no two give the same answer, but, on the
contrary, contradict and wax

CONTENTIOUS OF WITH ANOTHER.

question of relate, which our lord did not answer; sud since no two give the same answer, but, on the contrary, contrader and wax

Contentious one with another,
It is at least probable that none have replied correctly. From this standpoint the question has no answer. There is not, and cannot be for men, any such thing as that of which Phate questioned of which scholars pretend to describe. For us

Spiratola tretth is belarities.

We may know a truth or many truths. God alone knows the whole truth concerning anything in the moral world. Absolute truth involves the past, the piecent and the luttire. God alone is competent for that. The root of all that is is deep oursed in the past, and the top of all that is is away

of the future. We see only the present, except as by lath; somewhat of the past is er plained, somewhat of the past is an advantable of the future is revealed, and only so much of either as we are able to comprehend. The truth to any man is precisely that amount or revelation which he sairly hours and lives by; no more and no less. The futures of truth is in God alone. That is God's truth. Ours is just that portion of God's truth. Ours is just that portion of God's truth we have capacity, and which we adopt as a formative influence—make a part of our timer life. You cannot force more than a pint of water into a pint cup, though you dip from the cocan. What you take up depends entirely on what you dip with. The smallest vessel holds true sea water; the largest only an infinitesimal part of the whole. No man needs to know the truth respecting God or reveiation from God. Whatever of truth one knows and feels and uses, that is to him the fruth, and will be the limit of it until by is he entarges to greater capacity. I suppose the true philosophy of Christianity to be that we should go back in the life of Jesus—back, back, no matter now far in the mephred history—just so far as to be able fully to appreciate the character of him who came to reveal on the river and the river, and the river, and the river,

My impression is, takt the beginning to follow Ourist is, or may be, one of the coolest, caimest acts of a lifetime, and a possible act at any moment, independent of excitement or outward pressure. If any one asks, then, how shall I become a Christian I reply, by beginning to be one, and now is the accopted time. If one so beginning asks, thow shall I mature in the Christian her I reply, by going alread just as you began, counting every experience an advance—no experience a linality. No man stould say he has experienced religion as indicating a finished work. A growing man experiences religion every day, and the day he stops growing he stops being a Christian. On the other hand, he who at any point of his life is moved by the Holy Spirit to desire a higher life, and in consequence of that desire begins to follow the dictates of conscience, and seeks a pattern life adopts the life of Jesus, and by the somforting word is led to follow on—he is a Christian, no matter how far back in the reveated life the two lives have come into unison. FROM ZERO TO PEVER HEAT.

SMALLPOX.

Excitement in Newburg.

NEWBURG, March 23, 1872, There have been several cases of smallpbx here exists regarding the possible spread of the disease This anxiety has not been at all allayed by the bungling management shown in one of the cases This case was that of a man ill with the disease and While in a semi-delirious condition he commence abusing his wife, and a couple of officers were sent to arrest nim, they not knowing the nature of the disease. When they discovered that he had the smallpox they of course declined to make the arrest. Then he ran about the streets, and, it is feared, may have imparted the contagion to others. At length on Friday he was secured and removed to the "pest house," a small structure situated on the grounds of the Newburg Almistouse; but his removal was made in such a way that it will be singular if the result is not a further spread of the disease. The venicle was an ordinary express wagon, used every day in the conveyance of mails, baggare and goods about the city, and crowds of onliders gathered at the house and near the wagon at the time of the removal. The lamilies living in the house have been allowed to circuiste freely among their neighbors. On Friday nlight the patient referred to in his delirium attacked his keeper in the pest house, knocked him down and made alls escape. The immates of the aimshouse, gathered in their sitting room, were favored with the first call from the escaped patient, and it is stated that he afterwards ran at large through the city. However, on Saturday he was again secured and returned to the pest house. abusing his wife, and a couple of officers were sent

A Case in This City. the corner of First avenue and Thirtieth street last

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Robbery.

On Saturday night the house of Thomas Leslie at the corner of Tompkins avenue and Kosciusko street, was entered by a sneak thief during the temporary absence of the lamily and robbed of \$200 worth of clothing. Cowardly Assault.

While George Vine, a bill poster, was engaged in evenues on Saturday night he was attacked by three men, who beat him until he was insensible, and then left him. One of the rowdles used a bottle. The injured man was taken to the station house, where his wounds was dreased, after which he was conveyed to his home, 36 Henry street,

Reckless shouting. Yesterday the police of the Eighth precinct arrested Lawrence Hayes, Michael Toner and John Ward for a felonious assault, having, while in a drunken brawl at the corner of Sixth avenue and Priteen h street, on the night of the list instant, anot a little girl named Catharine Dolan. During the allray one of the accused drew a pistol and discharged it twice, and one of the balls entered the left side of the little girl. The accused were locked up to awalt examination.

Capture of an Old Offender. Officer Connery, of the Third precenct, arrested Patrick Mungerford on Saturday night on a charge of rescuing a prisoner from him on the night of the 16th of January. The officer attempted at the time to arrest James Flanerty, who was intoxicated and setting in a disorderly manner at the corner of Amity and Hicks streets. While on the way to the station house with Flaherty Richard Dunn and Mungerford assauted him and rescaed his prisoner. Dunn was arrested at the time, but Mungerford left the city and did not show his tace again until Saturday night. He was locked up to answer.

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BOY DROWNED. On Saturday afternoon a boy eight years old, son of Henry Miller, of Glen Dale, L. I., ventured on a pond and broke through the ice. Before assistance could reach him he was drowned. His body was recovered soon after.

JULES FAVRE'S BOOK

The Relations Between the Holy See and the French Republic.

Cabinet Revelations-A Friend, but a Worse Enemy-The Roman Question and How It Was Regarded-The Price of Italian Co-operation with France-Italy Could Do as It Pleased-Antagonism Between Beligion and Civilisation-The Men Who Figured on the Stage in Hastening the Overthrow of the Pope.

author declares, upon the relations between the Holy See and the French republic, from September 4, must be assigned, for not one single additional ray of light was needed to prove that M. Favre, the King of Italy, the Chevaller Nigra, Count Beust and Prince Bismarck, with all their cabinets, colleagues Plus IX. It had become a subject of mirthful inte-rest to some, of painful apprehension to others to watch the tortuous and subtle dexterity with which all the Powers of Europe played the game of Fagan upon the white-haired Pontist. That he had no rights except the right to feel hurt was conceded on all hands; therefore they were particular that his from him every vestige of the patrimony of his See. In the four hundred and odd pages of

CABINET REVELATIONS
which make up the volume before us, M. Favre
shows talent which no political Fagan can do without; and, beyond that, reveals the motive which inspired the book, too clearly to be mistaken. and most eventful months at endeavoring to to the numiliation of seeing the National Assembly condemn his lefty and disinterested labors and 82. This vote, from which the traditional and "friendly" Left abstained, was given on July 22, and by it the entire question of the conduct to be pursued by France concerning the temporal posstry for Foreign Affairs. Up to that trying day the composition of the book before us had not, in all probability, been imagined. The most splendid may be capable would rail to convey an adequate idea of how deeply the vote of the Assembly wounded him. The next day he handed to M Thiers his resignation as Minister for Foreign Affairs Ten days later, the acceptance of that resignation restored him, he tells us, "to liberty." He was cer-tainly enabled to wash his hands of the Thiers govthrowing open to the world those secrets of the cabinet which the old-fashioned honor of other times had always regarded as a sacred trust.

WHAT THE BOOK SHOWS.
But the book is providential. It shows that facts usured the vote of the Assembly, and would justify that respectable Legislature in passing a vote of cen-sure which would be but a very slight penalty after all upon the ex-Minister for the undignified manner in which he conducted the business of his bureau, tion intrinsically considered. We will not discuss its intrinsic merits. But it is worth while noting that tianity in which many thousand persons of all classes and among all nations were not found ready to deed by gift or purchase. Though congresses of social science might well occupy themselves with the question, yet it is not precisely an ethnological phenomenon, for it is common to all races and ecclesiastics. At any rate, history in this respect is

constantly repeating itself.

THE PATRIMONY OF THE HOLY SEE as many different centuries; and though the idea with which M. Favre starts, as from a fixed principle immovably riveted to his "inner sense," is that the Pope has no rights which any one is bound to respect in the matter of the Papal patrimony. Yet, as has been said, it is upon grounds of a totally different nature that M. Favre merits the sharpest centure of the Assembly.

THE STATUS QUO OF THE ROMAN QUESTION.

On the 6th of September, 1870, not more, and probably less than forty-eight hours after the auappointed "government" of France. He told M. Favre that he was charged officially by his government to declare that the status quo of the Roman question "could no longer be supported." He declared that "our interest and our honor command us" to take Rome. He even says "the safety of the Pansov demand it no less imperiously." What touching so-licitude! He reminds M. Favre of his past political life, and appeals to him to be consistent and de-nounce the Convention of September 15, 1864, by pledged their honor to France to protect the Panal dominions from all spoliators. The King and goveroment of Italy in choosing that particular ment to declare their fixed purpose to violate that Convention, showed no respect for the Papacy, for France, or for their own solemn pledge. No sooner was France prostrate at Sedan than they telegraphed to M. Sigra what to say, and how to say it. Did M. Favre, mindful of his country's dignity, protest against the Italian message? Quite the contrary. "I feel," he said, in re-ply to M. Nigra, how much there is that is irrefutatember 15 is quite dead. However, 1 will not denounce it. If quite dead there was no necessity so to do, and then to whom could he denounce it? To Cremieux, Glais-Bizoin and Gambetta 9 M. Favre's sense of the ridiculous would prevent that then, and he himself "too unhappy to have the other circumstances he would be most happy. And then he did "not wish to sadden his Catholic fellow countrymen!" This was as are point. cannot, nor do I wish to hinder anything," and so on. It would be difficult to say which of the two diplomats played the more ignoble role. Four-teen days later Victor Emmanuel's cannon had battered down the Roman gate of Porta Pia in spite and in contempt of the September Convention; in fact, we may say with the approbation of the man who had proposed to the world to represent France and see to the execution of her contracts.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT COULD DO AS IT

PLEASED.

"The incident which I have just related," says M.

Favre in the opening of his third chapter, "was the point of departure of the policy from which I never deviated." That incident was the conversation with M. Nigra. The "polley" was "a system of loyal neutrality," which he tells us on the same page he would not have adopted if he could have seen the signees prospect, "even eventual," of obtaining armed assistance from haly. The convention he cachared was "quite dead." He could hot, and would not "hinder anything" that the government of Italy might choose to do. That certainly was neutrality with a vengeance on the one hand and on the other a tach co-operation. What cise can he mean when he says he would not have adopted that course it be could have seen a prospect of armed all from haly? Because, as we have hinted, their neutrality related by no means to ftaly, but solely to the Holy See. His words are: "However imperious the sentiment which made me refuse the appearance of an action against the Holy See, I would not have abundoned myself to it if I had been able to only suspect a chance of armed all from haly he would have gladly co-operated against the Holy See.

The PRICE OF THAT OG-OFERATION was armed aid to France, which ftaly, was not dispaged to pay, for the very excellent reason that in the "polley of loyal neutrale my" of M. Favre she had all the Co-operation has was needed. M. Nigra obtained all new and the process of the content of France, bond that he lips of the dependent of France, bond that he specially when he expresses his conviction that his system of neutrality would be "far from displeasing" to Italy, and "would reasure her;" but when he says with M. Nigra. The "policy" was "a system of loyal

he was equally convinced that this same system would "treat with due respect (meinagerati) the cievated and respectable interests of which the Holy Father is the august representative." he says what he knew, and wished in his heart, would prove untrue. His own words, quoted from the same page, and given above, prove it; and had armed assistance from fealy been forthcoming he would promptly have found the "courage to afflict a venerable old man," and joyfully have "saddened his Catholic fellow countrymen."

M. Favre goes over the history of the relations between the government of Napoleon III. and the Holy See and shows what every one acquainted with the matter knows full well—that the ex-Emperor was not among the warmest friends of Plus IX. He, too, would gladly have a "licted the "wenerable old man" if he had had the good fortune, like M. Favre, to have discovered some excuse for a "system of loyal neutrality." He tried hard to "reconcile" the Pope and Victor Emmanuel. The passages quoted by M. Favre from Napoleon's manifesto on the subject to the Legislature, in the session of May 20, 1862, are touching monuments of the ex-Emperor's missionary lapors in endeavoring to convert the Pope to "liberalism" and modernized Christianity. All thrown away! "In spite of their eyident correctness," says our author, in allusion to the remarks of the imperial missionary in the docudent correctness," says our author, in allusion the remarks of the imperial missionary in the de-ment above, "those declarations modified in noth the dispositions of the Court of Rome," Quite to Then came

There came

Mark the manner in which M. Favre-speaks of it—'ligave Rome to Italy (i), while imposing on the liaitan government. Asow. If It gave Rome to Italy (in while imposing on the liaitan government.' Now. If It gave Rome to Rabitating Speams of the pontifical government.' Now. If It gave Rome to Rabitating Speams of the Rome of the Ro

soundly, moved by a "concitude for the Church" and for "our interests," and then abandoned the untractable and ungrateful ecclesiastics. "This policy," says M. Favre, "was not proud, but it was wise." The Hoty See was left "to the responsibility of its own acts." Then came

It has been seen from the events described that, notwithstanding the ooligations assumed by Victor Emmanaie in the September convention, the Emperor Napoleon feit compelled to save Rome and the Holy See from Garibaidi, whose volunteers were repulsed at Mentana. We know what wound have then nappened had not knome been occupied by French troops. The Sicilian taid and annexation would have been repeated, in the teeth of this that "sincere Catho it," the Count Daru, did his utmost to withdraw the French troops, and was followed in that purpose by M. Ollivier and the Buke de Gramont. Equally persistent were the efforts of those three Ministers to overawe the Ecumenical Councit, moven, as they declared, by "solicitude for the Church," a solicitude which depicts in very striking colors the species of liberty they desired to accord to the Church and its august chief pastor. Had not the war occurred at that critical moment there is much reason to believe that the efforts of the French Ministers would next have been directed to attempting to close and disperse the Council by force; and, looking at the opinions and dispositions of the various Cabinets of Europe at the time, it must be feared that the attempt would have succeeded. Not having made this attempt, having permitted the Council to proceed to a vote on the question of Papai imalibility, and not naving withdrawn the French troops, coupled with the affair of Mentana, were among the inexcusable blunders (maladresses, in the Judgment of M. Favre, which deprived France of Italian partisans of unity attributed to Prussia all the honor of the cession of venetia, while bluterly denouncing France for not with the affair of Mentana, while bluterly denouncing France for indigitally at Custozza and for co

end of September, 1806, to study the situation, knew perfectly well that, in any event, Italy would never break with Germany in order to aid France.

FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM ROJE.

FRENCH TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM ROJE.

FINALLY, the French troops were withdrawn by the Duke de Gramont, whose despatch on the subject to M. de Banneville, French Representative at Rome, is very characteristic, the most salient point of which is that if France were victorious the Holy See would be all right, Immediately after the withdrawal of the troops the Italian Minister, Visconti Venovia, addressed a circular (Auguss 20) to the diplomatic agents of the government abroad, stating that the moment had come to geoup kome. Professing, in the language of the circular, the most unbounded respect for the Pope and Catholic Church, the singerty of his declarations must be absolutely rejected on Feading the three concluding lines of this document, where he speaks of the

'ANTAGONISM BELWEEN THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT AND THE SEIRIT OF CIVILIZATION and liberty." The intention of a Minister holding such a betief, in occupying Rome, must be to crush that "aptagonism," and if he did not mean that, he is doubly disponest. If such a man be in the singulest degree honest he cannot respect, much less protect, a system which is opposed to another he professes to respect and protect. As a public minister, charged with the protection of society, when he finds "religious sentiment" pited against "civilization and i berty," he cannot be the friend of both, but must put down one or the other. This is the commonest logic, and in accordance with it M. Venosta desired to occupy Rome, Events Isvored M. Venosta desired to occupy Rome, Events Isvored M. Venosta desired to ceupy the war prostrated it. I neither was able nor did i desi e to raise; tup; but as a Minister of France I owed it respect and protection." Free empire nad abandoned the Papacy; the war prostrated it. I neither was able nor did i desi e to raise; tup; but as a Minister of France I owed it AND THE SHIRT OF CULLIZATION
and liberty." The intention of a Minister holding
such a belief, in occupying Rome, must be to crush
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both, but must but down one or the other. This is
erthe commonest logic, and in accordance with it M.
Venosta dearred to occupy Rome. Events favored
M. Venosta and his wish was gratified. The same
vereits threw the question into the hands of M.
Pavre, who says thereupon:—"The empire had
and and he Papacy; the war prostrated it.
If,
neither was able nor did I deale to raise; t up; but
as a finisher of France I owed it respect and protection." Precisely like M. Venosta. He at doze
proceeded to respect and protect the Papacy is and list of the National Defence can be did
writing to M. de Behaine, Envoy at Rome, that "the
Government of the National Defence can be did
writing to M. de Behaine, Envoy at Rome, that "the
Government of the National Defence can be did
to the state of the Church, metadors the courtery, that he at heast could control those
significant that the same of the courtery of the proposed to proceeded to respect and protect
the first and the same day is presented to take possessed
of the State of the Church, metadors the courtery that he at heast could control those
son of the State of the Church metadors the courtery that he at heast could control those
for proceeded to respect and protect the Papacy the form of the proposed to prove on recognize the temporal power of the
floy See." At Rome, on the same day (September
to the same day the Government and decided to take possess
of the State of the Church metadors the courtery that the completion of the proposed to make

Behaine. Tarcupt this gentleman he learned what hash appened. and the humination of the Pope caused nim the scenest joy. He speaks of this humination as "washime transfiguration." of the Pope of the population of the Holy See can still appreciate at its high worth the moral support with the population of the Holy See for my language and the population of the Holy See for my language and for my after a still the population of the Holy See for my language and for my after land the high satisfaction to obtain the approbation of the Holy See for my language and for my after land the high satisfaction to obtain the approbation of the Holy See for my language and for my after land the language of the programme. But there was little danger of missing the population of the Holy See for my language and for my after language and the population of the Holy See for my language and for my after language and the population of the Holy See for my language and the population of the Holy See for my language and the population of the Holy See for my language and the population of the Holy See for my language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the holy See for any language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the Holy See for any language and the population of the population of the Holy See for all men not to know that the population so the provisional government at Hordeaux, and M. Fav

A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

It was finally settled that M. de Choiseul should be sent to Forence and M. de Harcourt to kome. About the same time the question of expropriating certain convents in Rome and the almost after im-It was finally settled that M. de Cholseul should be sent to Florence and M. de Harcourt to kome. About the same time the question of expropriating certain convents in Rome and the almost utter impossibility for ecclesiastics to appear in the streets of that city without being subjected to gross insult and oiten to personal violence, originated in some minds the idea of referring the whole matter to a European conference. This proposition afforded M. Favre another very tavorable opportunity of proving his devotion to the cause of humiliating the Papacy. He feared the possibility, though ever so remote, of the re-establishment of the temporal power. In the proposed conference and in the course of action it might resolve on adopting there could be no danger to France. There appeared to be a prospect that a dustria, Eavaria and even italy were withing to accept a conference. Prussia did not oppose the idea. The project was gaining ground. The Pope inted its of the interior is given, very nearly in full, and no tells us that the reasons for opposing the project, contained in the three despationes, are detailed in that before us addressed to M. de Behame. One of the others would be more statisfactory; out for reasons best known to numeral M. Favre preterred giving us this one, which, now-ever, tells us quite enough, (Page 84.) Suffice it to say that the project was killed. Killed, of course, on principlet; but as the hostages were murdered in Paris. M. Favre then tells us that Cardinal Antonelli adopted his views! As a proof, he adduces and points a despatch from M. de Be haline. This is utterly untries, and an extraordinary instance of bad lattu. M. de Bename says:—The reflections which Count de Beust's project suggests to you, of examining, in a conference, the reciprocal conditions of Italy and the Papacy, have obtained from the Cardinal Secretary. The question presented, and as understood and accepted by the Pope and the Cardinal Secretary, was not at all the question of the Cardinal Secretary. The duestion of t

was poured into the impoverished papal treasury. Again the so-much direaded question of the temporal power showed itself for a moment, and again our Cerberus dashed in to worry it. He conceived a new plan and wrote to M. Venosta a letter full of the usual counsels on the subject of moving to Rome. He was moved, he said, to offer his advice and new plan on behalf of "the triple interests of solicitions about the latter than any pope or bishop that Rome ever saw. His especial mission on earth appears to be to defend the Catholic Church against the attacks of the Pope.

**Was what he calls a "composition" (atermotement) or compromise, and consisted in making Rome the capital de facto, the former to be governed by an Italian prefect, a plan perfectly shallow and valueless; and if that would not answer he proposed an Italian prefect, a plan perfectly shallow and valueless; and if that would not answer he proposed an other to the various foreign representatives, notifying them that the government would be transferred to the various foreign representatives, notifying them that the government would be transferred to Rome on July I. Would M. Thiers decide that the Fronch Legation should or should not go to Rome? That was a serious question for M. Favre. Accident came to his relief. It happened that most of the foreign Ambassadors had obtained leave of absence. M. Favre them made up his mind to tollow Austria's lead, and resolved that if M. de Kubeck the Austrian Envoy, should absent himself the example hear foreseen, instructed M. de Kubeck to go to Rome, which enducted M. de Wibels and the Capital of the season of the condition of the season of the season of the condition of the season of the sea

that the Assembly and M. Thiers had resolved upon discussing the matter. We know the results of that discussion—one, the virtual condemnation of M. Favre; the other, the book before us.

WITH THE EVENTS OF THE 22D OF JULY the historical part of this book concludes. The author adds a few words of gratitude to Gambetta, eulogizing M. de Rémusal, who succeeded him in the Ministry for Poreign Anairs, and speaks feelingly of himself in connection with his retirement from power in obesience to "imperious conscientious duty," He feels that he is the innocent victim of circumstances, "one vanquished, whom defeat has robbed of prestige." He is the man who has capitulated and "occome oulous." He is resigned even to finding himself "held responsible for the misfortunes of the war." He would have retired to obscurity long since had he not desired "to finish the cruel work of negotiation," to deliver up those luches of the fortresses, he goes bewailing the blindness of his country in many respects, but especially in reyard to the temporal power of the Papacy, and then passes to other themes.

How Frances Should act towards stally.

to the temporal power of the support of the passes to other themes.

How France should not which, in his jadgment france should pursue toward Italy, he criticise favorably the doctrine of national unities, and take occasion to express surprise that M. Thers should hold opposite views. He thinks that Italy would have because one long ago but for the "domination." Dante, Petrarch, Machinvell—aroused the son of the country and dreamed the reamon of her dryided fragments. They pointed out the Holy See as the direct hindrance to that salutary iransformation.' That is to say, at about the time when the Papacy was in exile, bamshed from Italy for some three

That is to say, at about the time when the Papacy was in exile, bamshed from Raly for some three-quarters of a century.

The policy of Cavour, the early anti-Papal career of Napoleon III. and the trage story of Orsini, with his letter to the ex-Emperor, which is given in full, are well touched upon as bearing upon the subject. Then the war against Austra, began in the Patieries on New Year's Day, 1859, in a way not creditable. Then the sudden peace, followed presently by the adventures of Garbaid! In the Neapolitan kingdom, and a panegyric upon that individual "who, like the valiant heroine of Orleans, has received from God a heart, pure and simple, lueffance goodness, an ardent faith, a tender and mystic son, and unmistakable drambess in his resolutions." Alas! the quotation is correct and therat, and there is much more of it, which we have not the courage to give. Immediately after this eulogy, and as if part of it, he says:

"Nothing, then, is more unjust, and, above all, more inexact, than to accuse France and the Emperor of having made the unity of Iraly. If it is meant that we have made her independence that is right." (Page 184.) Few men wound have the hardihood to assert that the government of Napoleon III, was "too much under the influence of the ultramontane clergy." M. Favre says it! (Page 185.) He says it in order to fiather Italy at the extremely complimentary to Italy, as a preparatory step to encouraging her to do away, once and for all, with the influence of the Holy See. To this crowning effort he devotes the last chapter of his book.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

He replies to inose who claim that the temporal

step to encouraging her to do away, once and for ail, with the influence of the Holy See. To this crowning effort he devotes the last chapter of his book.

THE TEMFORAL POWER.

He replies to those wao claim that the temporal power is necessary, by arguing that the secular government of the popes was not perfect. What, indeed, upon carth is perfect? He adjures France not to attempt to restore it. "This game," he says, "must not recommence." France must not "impose upon the unhappy italians the theocratic despotism which has so long crushed and corrupted them." She would find herself compensed to abandon the "work of iniquity." This manner of treating the Paracy is no more than might be expected from M. Favre, but when he says "he primitive Church did not recognize any supreme enter menters where, for want of space, we cannot follow him. If the eight of hime hundred bishops of the Catholic Church, including Pius IX., whi accept M. Favre's exposition of the "truth" it will not be for us to complain. But if they do not accept either his doctrines, his statements of facts of his extracts from ecclesiastical writers, including many popes, as lairly given and free from the slightest tinge of bad faith, then no one should blame us either for observing what he so much admires, a "loyal neurality," or for plinning our aith to the side that may appear to as to have the weight of historical truth and ecclesiastical records to support it. M. Favre has a way of saying things that does not carry conviction. He is constantly flugging both to the dogs in a very contradictory and inconsistent manner. His edicines are, therefore, flable to suspicion, and smack of insincerity, all the more that he is constantly flugging to the dogs on a very contradictory and inconsistent manner. His edicines are, therefore, flable to suspicion, and smack of insincerity, all the more that he is constantly flugging to the cannot separate from or, rather, cannot allow herself to lose ner futtle "ctrace" of ground" in the hundred millions, exclusivel

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- Mrs. John Wood appears for the last time as "La Belie Sauvage" inis weck, with the commedicate of "Checkmate" as an introduc-tion. Next week the bill will be changed for Bur-nard's bur lesque, "Poll and Partner Joe." Boorn's.—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, the lady who

supported Fechter during his engagement in this country, makes her first appearance at this theatre o-night as Rosalind in "As you Like It." The la otable representative of this character in this cit as Mrs. Scott-Siddons. WALLACK' 8-"The Veteran" is likely to be true to

theatre. With such an admirable cast and such superb mounting it is no wonder that the house is constantly crowded since "The Veteran" was pro-duced.

devoted to the concert business on Sunday even ings. Last evening very attractive concerts were given at the Grand Opera House, Union Square Theatre and Liederkrans Hall, and several other houses propose entering the field in April.

Grand Opera Hous E.—"Lalla Rookh" has go

into the deep water of a successful run. With ittle more judicious pruning of the dialogue, say the whole of it, the fine scenery, well selected music and entering ballet will be relieved of an un-necessary incumbrance. Comique.—Josh Hart, desiring to satisfy the

metropolitan public as to the Roman proclivities of the fair Worrell Sisters, proposes this week to introduce them as classical conspiritors in a bur-lesque called "Julius the Seizer." Probably the death of the first Cæsar will be enlivened by a chorus and walk around.

day an Italian opera season will be commenced at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of Mr. the Academy of Music, under the auspices of Mr. Carl Rosa. The principal artists in the company will be Madame Parepa-Rosa, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Wachtel, Santiey, Muse. Vanzini, Miss Jenn Burk, Miss Clara Doria, Tom Karl, Joseph Herr manns, Signor Ronconi, Aynsiey Cook, Gustaydt Hail, Ryse, Miss Schofield and Mr. Chiesa. The chor us will consist of aixity voices, with an orchest tra of like number. Such a combination is unpartialled in the history of the the Academy.

was performed yesterday afternoon at St. Franci Xavier's church by Professor William Berge's choir soprano; Miss Mary Werneke, contraito; Signor Tumaro, tenor, and Signor Bacelli, basso. The ren-Tamaro, tenor, and Signor Baceill, basso. The rendering of the work was highly creditable, especially that of the "Inflammatus," by Miss Teresa Werkneke, and of "Colus Animam," which were gems in their way. This is the best choir in the city for. Catholic music, as the skill and musical ability of the conductor make the proper interpretation of great works a necessity, and the voices of the soloists are particularly trained to that end.

OLYMPIC.—Pantomime-like, "Humpty Dumpty" is susceptible of constant changes. Next week an endure transformation is promised.

tire transformation is promised, as on Saturday this season. In the change, all the sensations, exreplaced by a grand combination of new features, New dances by a grant combination of new leadness. New dances by the Kiraliy trouve, fresh pantomime tricks, a new burlesque opening, and new scenery will be the leading features of the reconstructed. Humpty Dumpty, "Miss Luiu Prior, a charming young actress, takes the principal part in the ingit roductory burlesque; the Wilson Brothers, Euros pean gymnasts, a jungler, two character singers, and a man who plays on eighteen drums at once, will appear.

Nilsson.-The matince at the Academy of Music on Saturday, despite the unseasonable weather; was crowded fully as much as any of its predecessors. And yet the performance of "Roberto II Diavolo" was by no means worthy of such patronage. The mise en scène, appointments and ballet could scarcely be worse and the chorus and manifestly reduced on the occasion. Nilsson's Alice, although a very charming impersonation, cannot be piaced on a level with impersonation, cannot be piaced on a level with ner Violetta, Lucia, Mignon and Ophelia, and Mile. Duval makes a rather unsatisfactory Isabella, Brignon appears to the best advantage in the title role, except in the absurd ballet scene, and Jamet's voice is scarcely deep and dramatic enough for the arch flend. The unaccompanied trio in the second act was given without a blemish, It is the most difficult concerted piece in opera. "Hamlet' with be presented to-hight for the last time, with Nilssed as Ophelia, Miss Cary as the Queen, in a nineleenth century evening dress; Jamet as the superduous King, Barré as the rollicking Hamlet and Coletti as the bridal-veiled Ghost. The three painted sneives will be set up for the last time to represent the "weeping brook," and the heroine will be gently watted between these shelves on "the traveller." Alas! poor Shakspeare.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"Frou-Frou" is announced for revival at Daly's, for this even-

nounced for revival at Daly's, for this even-ing. It will be acted every night during the

week, and will be the Matines attraction of next Saturday. The cast embraces most of the artists who appeared in the piece upon its original production at the Fifth Avenue during the spring of 1870-including Miss Agnes Ethel, who has not acted here vored the friends of his charming theatre ichowing the withdrawal of "Divorce." Nightly the auditorium has been well flied and sometimes crowded-noticeably so on Friday and Saturday evenings. Since we last called attention to the old comedies in course of representation at this house, Mrs. Inchbold's "Wives As They Were," and "The Provoked Husband; or A Journey to London," by Colley Cibber and Sir John Vanbrugh, London," by Colley Cibber and Sir John Vanbrugh, have been performed, and on Saturday evening a very brilliant week was brought to a close by the revival of "London Assurance," which has got to be regarded as one of the happiest comeay successes of Mr. Daly's company. "Wives as They were" received an even and creduable representation on fluoreday evening, but developed nothing to call for special remark, except we note the dignified repose and natural tendera as which characterized the personation of Sir Whitam Dornhon by Mr. George H. Griffiths, who in that part make his second appearance with Mr. Daly's company. The Mass Dornhon of Miss hate Newton was also a remarkably graceful and effective performance. On Friday evening "The Provoked Husband" was acted before a large audience. It is 140 years since sir John Vanorugh, dying, left his sketch of the Wrongheau series of this comedy to Colley Cibber to finish out. Colley was the Bouclealt of his day, and signalized his "adaptation" of Vanbrugh's play by the invention and introduction of the scenes in which the extravagances of Lady Townly and the quarrels of Lord Townly are the prominent features. The two sets of scenes are connected by the very famicst link—Manny's acquaintanceship with the Fownlys and the Wrongheaus—but in the strong contrast between the two the neight of cranatic aim is reconed, and perhaps that was all tout Cibber desired. All these characters are natural enough even to the pics is of that old rashnoned formal cuaracter which is worse than troken Dutch to modern ears. Air. Daiy's company have hit upon the happy idea of giving as much rover, Day in the diction of the pics is of that old rashnoned formal cuaracter which is worse than troken Dutch to modern ears. Air. Daiy's company have hit upon the happy idea of giving as much behalf of the wind and the part with the first provided his artists as often before. Mrs. Cary's Jenny was sufficiently and spontaneous outconts of appliance of these of which we have have as John Moody, Mr. Fawcett as have been performed, and on saturday evening a very brilliant week was brought to a close by the

Miscellaneous Notes.

Tony Pastor has an operatic novelty this week.

The Zigzags will appear to-night at the Union Square. "Julius Sneezer" is the reigning feature at Bryant's.

The San Francisco Minstrels have a burlesque on "Ine Sea of Ice" will be the attraction at the Brooklyn Theatre this week.

Brooklyn Theatre this week.

Mile, Jananschek is reaping a harvest of money and popularity in the South.

Miss Keilogg has been engaged to sing at the Boston Musical Jubilee in June.

John Henry Cooke and Charles W. Fish are the laiest stars of the New York Circus.

The last nights of "Buffalo Bill" are announced at the Bowery and the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Miss Henrietta Markstein announces a grand con-cert at Association Hall on Wednesday evening. Mr. Mackaye announces the last week or his senson at the St. James. "Dolly" Davenbort has